## INTERESTING PROM CUBA.

Our Mayana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1851 The Withicism in the Faro-Liberality of the Captain General- The Resources of Cuba-Statisti cal Statement for Three Years-The Joint Interest of Planting and Commercial Cubans-Proposttion to admit British and American Coin into Circulation-The Opera-Illustration of the Censorship-Marini's Witticism.

Well, by way of variety, let me commence this letter with a little piece of gossip. It seems that the editors of the Faro Industrial, the liberal paper here, were not included in the invitations for the banquet given to Senor San Martin, at the Cerro Villa. This was followed by a witticism in the Furo, wherein the banquet was styled Balshazzar's Feast, and winding up with an allusion to the guests and those favoring the banquet, coupled with the quotation of a Spanish proverb-" To every hog comes his St. Martia's day." This is the day on which a general slaughtering of hogs takes place in Spain. These remarks brought out several gentlemen, who visited the office of the Faro, with the intention of chastising the author of the witticism They could not fasten it upon any one One of the editors, who is a Spaniard, has resigned the position, to avoid the unpleasant consequences of an extreme hostility growing out of such a state of things between the paper here and other parties, neluding the government. It is supposed that the censor, whose duty it is to judge all articles written for publication in the journals here, permitted this to pass into the paper for the purpose of injuring the Faro, against which it is supposed a sufficient amount of charges are being made, in running account style, to justify the government in some day putting a stop to its issue. It has been some day putting a stop to its issue. It has been customary for the censor to expange articles much more innocent than this. Of this matter it may be said that all goes to prove the impolicy of violence on the part of those who hope for better things in Cuba; for those ameliorations which Spain can grant, she will grant, or risk the loss of her sovereignty over the island. In my last, I related an instance of the leniency displayed by the present Castelu General, on the occasion of his recent visit to Matanzas. Another instance has just transpred to this city, wherein

occasion of his recent visit to Matanzas. Another instance has just transpered in this city, wherein that liberality which distinguishes him from many of his predecessors was again extubited. An American named Stiff, a Californian, was convicted by the court having jurisdiction in such cases, of having drawn arms upon one of the guard, whose duty it was to arrest him, in consequence of disorderly behaviour in the street. Upon intercession of the acting Consul here, Mr. Morlant, the Governor General, taking the case out of the hands of the court, has pardoned him. The penalty of the law is six years confinement in the chain gang. The man is now let off by paying the costs of the such, which has been generously subscribed by the Americans in Havana.

Yet the Creoles here feel that it is merely their good forunce—not a consequence of the manner in

good fortune—not a consequence of the manner in which Spain governs them—that they have a Governor General who is disposed to mitigate the severity of that government. The next man may be

Let us now see what is the food contained in Cuba for sustaining that spirit of commercial freedom named in my last letter, and for maintaining its healthy action. An ecenomist will not fail to see what it is when I name these facts:— That her soil is of a depth and strength that, after the gathering of the hundreth crop, is still, with deep ploughing, ready to produce more; that only one third of the arable land of the island has been reduced to cultivation; that this has been done with imperfect agricultural implements, which have merely skimmed the surface of the soil, without ever turning up to the fructifying light of the sun, the subsoil in its deep rich deposit, that one planter near Trinided has just sold the last lot of his sugar crop of 1-50°s growth, and that the sum received completes the aggregate of half a million of dollars received by him for the sugar and molasses of that vear's cop. That in 1850. Cuba exported over 1 200,000 boxes of sugar, as will appear by the official returns when published, but which does not include all, as I shall hereafter explain. a tyrant. Let us now see what is the food contained in

Owing to the favor of her climate, similar to that wherein the best quality of came was first found and thence brought for our trains, (Tabiti) owing also to the abundant ratus, followed by very grea heat, and to the cheapness of labor. Cuba has natu rel advantages for the cultivation of sugar-that none of her compensors can con-tend against with surcess. And wherever nature most favors the projection of an article necessary to the comfort of mankind, there, too, should man favor it Rebellion against nature's laws is loss; obedience to her laws is gain—is uni-versal gain.

How does Spain deal with this beautiful island Products of Spain, except flour, are charged with a duty of only seven per cent, white on those of other countries, from 53 to 50 per cent is imposed Spanish flour, in Spanish flour, as Spanish flour, and Spanish flour, \$9.55, nearly ten dollars per barrel.

The tobacco crop of Cuba, more than ten mil-

ars per barrel.

The tebacco crop of Cuba, more than ten millions of pounds, is of great value, when we consider that certain districts preduce qualities unequalled elsewhere. The coffee estates are gradually being converted into sugar estates, the cultivation of the latter being more profitable.

But the great staple of the island is sugar. How is it fostered by the government! It is not permitted to take care of its-if, which is all it requires. An export duty of 87½ cents per box of 400 lbs. is imposed. A duty of 27½ per cent is charged to against the state of the sta quires. An export duty of \$1\chi\_2\$ cours per box of the first six imposed. A duty of \$2\chi\_2\$ per cent is charged on agricultural machinery and implements imported, except steam mills. A duty of \$9.85 per bbl. is imposed on the flour of the United States, the largest customer for Cuban sugar; of \$7\chi\_2\$ per 100 lbs. on her corn, of \$7\chi\_2\$ per 100 lbs. on her corn, of \$2\chi\_2\$ on each of her sugar-box shooks, of \$3\chi\_2\$ per lb. on her hams, of \$1\chi\_2\$ per lb on her rice, of \$4\chi\_2\$ per lb. on her land, on her candies \$2\chi\_2\$ per lb. \$2\chi\_2\$ per lb. on her land, on her candies \$2\chi\_2\$ per lb. \$2\chi\_2\$ per ton, tonnage duty, is tevied on all vessels other than \$psnish; \$2\chi\_2\$ con \$psnish.

Cooting from returns more correct than the official, \$1\text{ find that the export of sugar to the United States, in \$1845\$, was \$7.850 noxes; in \$1846\$, was \$242,256 boxes; in \$1847\$, was about double that of \$1846\$.

of 1846. Let us see what was the importation of leading articles from the United States against this eugar export. Of flour in 1845, it was 24,157 obles; in 1846, was 6,096 obles; in 1847, was 42,755 oble. Of maize, principally from the United States, in 1845, it was 33,080 arrobes of 25 lbs. each. In 1846, was 32,240 arrobes; in 1547, was 925,237

During the year 1847 corn, or maize, was ad-During the year 1847 corn, or maize, was admitted into four ports, Havans, Matanzas, Cardenas and Mariel, free of duty. It is to be seen that the amount of breadstuffs taken from the United States in 1847 was immensely greater than in any previous year. This was mainly the result of free co-operatively. The mutual loosening of restriction siding materially in causing at once an enor

tion aiding materially in causing at once an enormous increase in exchange of products.

It is admitted that a portion of this increase in exchanges is to be accounted for by the scientific observation of this cause, doubtless, operated greatly for the increase of the flour importation, but it could have been only partial in respect to corn, which owed its great increase mainly to the letting up of the duty for that year. Certainly the government expected such a result to accrue from that act, or it would not have relinquished the duty; that result peeted such a result to accrue from that act, or it would not have relinquished the duty; that result being the sole object. Thus it is that government, by us acts, admits the value of a principle, when compelled to do so. And the increase in the flour importation must have been largely owing to the cause of the United States taking more sugar that year, for which the flour was sent in payment. An increase of sugar was taken in consequence of the diminution of the duty thereon, that year, in the United States, ander the pew tariff. It is therefore still attri-

the duty thereon, that year, in the United States, under the new tariff. It is therefore still attributable chiefly to the operation of the free trade principle. Witness its operation in the increased consumption of augar in England, since the reduction of the tariff there.

It has been seen that the duty on American floor is about five times as great as that on Spanish. This almost amounts to a prohibition; and yet so strong is the tendency to an exchange of products between the United States and Cuoa, that over 42,000 betrels were imported into the latter country from the United States, in 1847. If the duty was moderate, say not more than that on Spanish flour, though that would be too much, we would see, as in the case of that year's we would see, as in the case of that year increase in flour and corn, such an increase o trade between the countries as would be highly

profitable to both.

And would Spain lose by the change? Certainly net. I am convinced from what has come to my knowledge here, that the amount of flour amuggled into Cuba, and which, under a moderate tariff, would be openly imported and say duty, is so great that were the whole new paying duty and amuggled brought in openly, as it would be under a smagged brought in openly, as it would be under a moderate dury, the amount of revenue would not be mach-less than is now collected. The Ameri-can flour being of better quality is better fixed than the Spanish; and the jucreased market such an extension of an open and acknowledged (and there-ore more generally adopted) trade would make or Cuban sugars, would resolve into the dominion

of Spain an additional amount of taxable wealth

of Spain an additional amount of taxable wealth, that would yield amounts returning a large profit to her exchequer by the change of policy.

The merchantary generally Spaniards, most of them favor the present restricted policy, dreading competition from the American and other capital and enterprise that would be invited under a more liberal policy. The agriculturalists wish for that which is clearly for their interest.

Now, after what has been said, one is tempted to exclaim in their hearing, "duye not see, O. Catalan traders! that the interests of the Creole planter are yours? Learn to unite your interests together; seek calmly from Spain those ameliorations which she can justly grant, and, by granting, can avoid that day of revolution that would injure all interests, should its fury burst over this lovely island." This policy would also prevent another consequence of the present tendency of things, of which I shall treat hereafter.

A proposition, I understand, is to be made to the government here, to the effect, that coin of the United States and Great Britain be received with the currency of Spanish and American coin. But I doubt if any measures so liberal as this, will at

government here, to the effect, that coin of the United States and Great Britain be received with the currency of Spaoish and American coin. But I doubt if any measures so liberal as this, will at present be adopted by the government here.

The opera is quite thinly attended, except on the Ravel nights, when, as usual, the house is jammed. By the by, that was a witty revenge of Marmi's, taken for the strict censorship of the theatre here. In "Puritani," the original words, "Bello e affrontar la morte grigando liberta"—" It is glorious to meet death with the cry of liberty," are always rendered here, by order of the government, with a substitution of lealta for liberta—loyalty for liberty. It seems that Marini had been accustomed, among the European governments, without any check to render the original words of the opera. Thence it was from effect of habit that he accidentally, on one occasion, uttered liber—, when, recollecting himself, he substituted lealta. For this slip of the tongue he was imprisoned. Upon regaining his liberty, after apologies, it was his fortune to sing in "Elisire d'Amore," the verse "Vende sua liberta, si fe soldato"—" He has sold his liberty to become a soldier." In this case, too, the witty Marini (probably thinking it a good opportunity to teach them that it is a poor rule that will not work both wave), substituted lealta—royalty, for liberta. Singing it thus—"He sold his loyalty to become a soldier." You will perceive the full force of this.

Havana, Feb. 17, 1851.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1851. Illustration of Sugar Fostering-Tariff Follies-Suscidal Policy of Spain-Depreciation in Value of the Agricultural Interest-Effect of Military Expenditures-Sole net Revenue from Sale of Offices-Concha-His Purposes-The wants of Cubans-Intelligence among Cubans-Want of Accommodation in Cuba for Travellers-Proposttion for a Hotel Company-English Steamer's Arrival.

In illustration of a subject touched upon in my lest letter, viz., how sugar is fostered by the government here, I will give you one or two out of my budget of anecdotes, that will be in point. In 1845, an enterprising sugar planter made an importation of animal charcoal, which has been success fully employed in the clarification of cane juice There was no such article enumerated in the tariff but coal steed there at 45 cents per 100 pounds duty. A representation was ably and distinctly drawn up, and presented to the government by a planer, setting forth the facts of the importance of the sugar interest, that steam machinery used in the making of sugar was admitted free of duty, that as the interest and policy of government was to loster the growth and successful production of the great staple, it was thought this article of animal charcoal should be admitted free. The sagacious rulers of the island took the affair into consideration, and after due investigation and deliberation, returned for answer that all which had been urged as to the wisdom of the policy of aiding the developement of the great staple of sugar was true; that had these facts existed, this article should be permitted to enter the country free of duty. But they had ascertained that a manufactory of this article of animal charcoal was in operation in Caba, and as it was necessary to protect the industry of the island, a duty of 43 cents per 100 pounds must be paid upon animal charcoal. The Solons! How has it resulted? The duty drove each planter to making his own animal charcoal, the manufacturer failed, and his works were stopped. Yet more; to illustrate the truth of the free exchange principles—if the importation was permitted free of duty, the planters say they could import it cheaper than planter, setting forth the facts of the importance of failed, and his works were stopped. Yet more; to illustrate the truth of the free exchange principles—if the importation was permitted free of duty, the planters say they could import it cheaper than they can themselves manufacture it. If such a natural course of things was permitted, would not the sugar interest and the interest of government clearly be promoted through the purchases of sugar, the foreigners would make to return for the animal charcoal taken of them? Protect the industry of the island, forsooth! This sort of thing would be amusing, were it not deplorable. Again, the first importation of gutta percha has been made during my present stay here. A planter had purchased some of it for tubes used in his sugar house. Upon its arrival at the Custom House it was found propelly to belong among the non-enumerated articles that are charged with a duty of 33 per cent. But the Solons of the Custom House, taking the invoice wherein was set forth the actual cost in Eagland, multiplied that sum by eight, and then laid the legal 33 per cent duty thereon, thus imposing actually, a duty of 250 per cent on the cost of the stricle. Well, this planter and others must row dispense with the use of gutta percha, which they might have made available to their profit.

What is that other consequence of the present tendency of things to which I promised, near the close of my last letter to refer again! If a peasant

tendency of things to which I promised, near the close of my last letter to refer again? If a peasant has a cow, upon the milk of which his family, in a great measure, subsist, he will permit it such free range of the commons as will enable it to procure an abandant supply of food, by means of which alone it can yield him milk. The consequence of the impolitic treatment of this island by Spain may be a failure of the milk. Not a coffee estate now pays a profit. Not over two thirds of the sugar estates even, at this moment, yield enough over and above what the hire of the negroes would bring, to pay more than the interest on real estate—in short on capital invested. Labor, under all circumstances, is high—negroes are scarce. The returns of 1841 and 1847 show a decrease in the interval of 120,000. The importation, meantime,

returns of 1841 and 1847 show a decrease in the interval of 120,000. The importation, meantime, had probably been 40 or 50,000, making an actual decrease of not less than 160,000 in 6 years.

Owing to the military force with which Spain has of late sought to awe the island into submission, the transmission of revenue to the mother country has of late ceased. The only actual money profit Spain at this moment derives, is that received in the questionable manner of premium, for the offices sold to those whom she sends here. This is too vile a method, and too much excites the contempt, not only of Cubans, but of all civilized nations, to be enduring. It places too great a moral weapon in the hands of Gubans and their friends, and into the hands of Spain's enemies, to admit of her long sustaining the system. Indeed, Spain, in too many ways, is pursuing such a policy; one whose effect is to create moral weapons that may be used to her detriment.

riment. Cuba feels the burden of a despetic military go vernment. Of one that imposes onerous taxe upon unrepresented interests; and those who con

upon unrepresented interests; and those who compose these interests require such an amount of commercial freedom as shall promote their welfare in enlarging the market for their produce. They want the markets of the world; not a restricted one, favored only in one quarter, that of Spain.

I have said that it is felt that the presence of a liberal Governor here is owing to the good fortune of Cubans, not to the manner in which Spain governs the Island. If so, what power is his for the exercise of tyranny. The Captain General's power is absolute; more so than that of the Spanish Queen. The present Captain General, Coucha, is a mild, and, as far as a military man, unaccustomed to the afflirts of a civil government, may be expected to be, he is liberal. Doubtless he desires the real interests of Coba. But he is surrounded by officials, whose interests urge the complete continuance of

be, he is liberal. Doubtless he desires the real interests of Coba. But he is surrounded by officials, whose interests urge the complete continuence of the present state of thinge, and, owing to the censorship of the prese, the voice of the real Cubans, the creoles, cannot reach his ear. Their interests, and the great planting interest—the one that bears the burden of the tax-s, call for a representation in the Cortex at Madid, or a colonial parliament here, as Britain gives her colonies. Certainty, if she will not grant this, Spain might, through her own action, loosen the bonds of that commercial restriction, which can, in this age, only be regarded as a relic of barberism, unworthy the greatnes Spain chould be ambitious of enjoying alongside the enlightened nations of the nineteenth century.

The Cubans, owing to their proximity to the United States, their trade with it, and the increased intercourse between the people of the two countries, growing out of the transit by steam to and from California, and the Atlantic and and Gulf States, are daily becoming more alive to the advantages enjoyed by Americans under their institutions. They perceive ben-fits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their benefits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their benefits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their benefits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their benefits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their benefits, and are desirous of participating in them. The intelligent among them can trace these advantages to their own doors, and calculate their

When Providence has a great end to achieve, When Providence has a great end to achieve, it prepares its instruments slowly and secretly. The physical and moral means are gradually forming and combining their action to schieve the design of Providence. Steam is laboring for commerce and commerce for civilization and all amenities. By way of illustrating how the number of the in-

telligent among the Cubans of wealthy Cuban larged—last summer a party of New York were travelling through the Stant visit to the This was, for some of them, a fin. eir carriage United States. It chanced that the aboard crossed a wooden bridge, over which was dollar with a warning in large letters, that five fine would be incurred by riding or driving the bridge faster than a walk. Upon its beautranslated for him, at his request, one of these Cubans, looking around, expressed his surprise that he saw no police nor soldiers about to enforce the law; and yet he remarked with astonishment that the driver, literally obeying the injunction, restrained his horses to a walk while crossing the bridge. In Caba, this gentleman remarked, there would have been a solder with arms standing at each end of the bridge to enforce the law; how came it to be so obeyed here? It was then explained to him, that in a country where the laws were made by a people for their own convenience and safety, and where all had a voice in the making, there is a patriotism, a satisfaction, a pride, and a general and individual interest in maintaining the laws, that preserved the minviolate without the aid of force. It was at first difficult for the Cuban telligent among the Cubane .

making, there is a patriotism, a satisfaction, a pride, and a general and individual interest in maintaining the laws, that preserved them inviolate without the aid of force. It was at first difficult for the Cuban to understand these things properly, but before his visit to the United States was finished, his perceptions of the condition of the country and of the difference between it and his own, and of what his own required and might attain to, were doubtless considerably sharpened.

The want of comfortable accommodations is sensibly felt by all foreigners visiting Cuba. The Cubans should form a joint-stock company, and build a large hotel. Then a Howard, a Moanot, or a Stetson & Coleman, might be found who would attempt the heretofore untried experiment of keeping a good hotel here. The Americans, by their joint stock steamship associations, have opened the way for a more untimate association of Cubans and Americans. It remains for the Cuhans to do their devoir towards a peaceful, improving, and profitable commingling of the two people.

The English steamer from Liverpool, Jan. 17th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A Spanish sailing vessel, arriving at the same time, brings the

arrived at this port yesterday morning A Spanish sailing vessel, arriving at the same time, brings the intelligence of the last Capt. General's (Roncali) elevation to the post of Secretary of War in Spain. Creoles here are drinking his health. A brother of the present Captain General, Concha. it is said, is the new Prime Munister. At this news, there began to be some rejoicing among Creoles, until it was whispered that the brothers were not on good

## INTERESTING REMINISCENCES AND RECORDS.

from 1787 to 1851, with Sketches of Political and Personal History.

On looking over the official records of elections of United Senators by the Legislature of this State, we find but three instances of elections, by joint ballot, in consequence of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly. Those instances arefirst, the election of Dewitt Clinton, in February, 1802; second, that of Theodorus Bailey, February, 1803; and third, that of Rufus King, February, 1813. All other Senators appointed by the Legis lature have been chosen by concurrent vote, or agreement of nominations, by the Senate and Assembly. There have been, since 1789, three instances of failures to elect a Senator in consequence of the refusal of one or both houses to make a nomination-namely, in 1819, by reason of the Legislature being divided into three parties; in 1825, in the attempt to elect Ambrose Spencer; in 1839, in a like attempt to elect N. P. Tallmadge; and the present session of 1851, in the attempt to elect Hamilton Fish.

The first three Senators appointed by the Legis lature were chosen by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly-the Legislatures of 1788 ad 1789 having been unable to agree on a bill which would receive the sauction of the Council of Revision, that body, composed of the Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, having the same veto power, by the constitution of 1777, as is now vested in the Governor alone. A bill providing for the appointment of Senators in Congress was passed by the Senate and Assembly in 1789; but being rejected by the Council of Revision, the Legislature proceeded to choose the Senators, as before remarked, by concurrent resolution, and the same action was re peated in the choice of Senator in 1791.

On the 14th of January, 1793, an act was passed roviding that Senators to represent the State in Congress, should be chosen in the same manner as delegates to the Continental Congress were provided for by the State constitution-the elections to take place on the fourth Tuesday in January previous to the expiration of the term of Senators, and this act to remain in force until January, 1800.

The clause of the State Constitution of 1777, reerred to, is in the following words, viz.:-(50) That delegates to represent this State in the eneral Congress of the United States of America senguelly appointed as follows, to wit: The S nate of Assemble shall one of the state of

and Arrembly shall openly nominate as many persons as shall be equal to the whole number of delegates to be appointed; after which nomination they shall meet together, and those persons named in both lists shall be delegates; and out of those persons whose names are not in both lists, one half shall be chosen by the cont belief of the Senators and Members of Assembly, o met tegether as a foresaid. On the 20th of March, 1801, the law of 1793 was,

in substance, re-enacted, and the time of election of Senators changed to the first Tuesday in February. By the revised statutes, now in force, and enacted in 1828, the law respecting the appoint ment of United States Senators was simplified and changed to its present form, which continue the former system of open nomination of candidates by each member of the Senate and Assembly: but in the event of a disagreement between the two houses, instead of confining the choice, as the old law did, on joint ballot, to the two candidates nominated, it leaves the choice open to any names the members of the Legislature may place upor their ballots.

The first Congress under the Constitution me in the city of New York, and formed a quorum in April, 1789; the first session occupied a period of searly six menths, the adjournment taking place on the 29th of September, 1789. New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, were not at fire represented in that Congress, nor did they vote for Presidential Electors at the first election-the Legislature of New York not having passed the regulate laws, and the other two States not having adopted the Constitution. North Caroline finally came into the Union, November 21, 1789. and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. The Legisla ure of New York, of 1788, although failing t provide for the choice of Senators and Presides tial electors, passed an act dividing the State into six districts, for the election by the people of the six members of the House of Representatives, to which the State was then entitled. Under this law, in March, 1789, John Lawrance, of New York city; Egbert Benson, of Dutchess; William Floyd, of Long Island; John Hathorn, of Ulster; Peter Silvester, of Columbia, and Jeremiah Var Rensselaer, of Albany, were elected the first members of Congress from this State, under the present Constitution, and took their seats in the House in April and May, 1789. They were in time to vote on the most important measures adopted by the first Congress-among others, the removal o he seat of government, and the assumption o State debts, the latter strongly urged by General Washington, Hamilton, and other federalists Three of the above members voted for assumption of State debts, which was carried at the seasion of 1790, and three against it -- so that the vote of the State in the House was neutralized In the Se nate, where the State was also represented in tim to vote on the most important measures, Messrs Schuyler and King voted for assumption of State debts, as they did also for the first Bink of the United States, in January 1791. All of the sta New York members of the House also voted for the bank, although three of them were considered anti-federalists, and the bank was to be located in Philadelphia.

The annual election in the State of New York, it April, 1789, was contested with much interest by the federalists and anti-federalists, the former friendly and the latter hostile to the United States coasti ution, which had then just been adopted and gone nto operation. It had received the sanction of the State Convention which met at Poughkeepsie i Jure, after a long and protracted discussion, on the 26th of July, 1788, by a vote of 30 to 27. There was a majority of anti-federalists in the convention:

but a few of them voted with the federalists, and others absented themselves on the final vote. so as to secure the ratification of the constitution by the State. The State election referred to, in April, 1789, terminated generally in favor or the federal ists, although Governor George Clinton, (anti-federalist,) was re-elected by a majority of 429 votes. On the 6th of June he called the Legislature together. by proclamation, to meet at Albany on the 6th of following. In his opening speech, he stated had called the extra sersion to give the Le-

at an early day, again an opportunity to elect United . States Senators. by the two houses on the 21st July. A bill. paeseo oice of Senators by concurrent providing for the e. been rejected, as we have stated, by the Council on Revision, the Legislature finally made choice of two distinguished Federal-

ists, viz; Gen. Philip Schoy. King, by concurrent resolution. to represent the State in the Senate of the United b 'ates. ongress of who have represented this State in the L he United States, with the date of their several eppointments, from 1789 to 1819. It is the perfect list of New York Senators yet publica and may be relied on for its accuracy, as the elec

tions, names, and dates, have been carefully transcribed from the legislative journals:-NAMES OF U. S. SENATORS FROM NEW YORK Remarks. of term.

March, 1791

March, 1795

March, 1797 

Aug. 17. 1766. James Watsen, Jay.
Aug. 17. 1766. James Watsen, Resigned,
April 3, 1300. Gouver Morris,
Nov. 6, 1800. Jno Armstrong, Resigned,
Jau. 27, 1801. Jno Armstrong, Resigned,
Feb. 11, 1802. DeWitt Clinton. Resigned,
Feb. 1, 1803. Theodorus Balley, Resigned,
By Gov.
Dec. 7, 1803. Jno Armstrong, George
Clinton Feb. 23, 1891 Feb. 4, 1804. John Smith, Feb. 4, 1804. John Smith. — March, 1 Feb. 4, 1804. Jno Armstrong, — Mar. 27, 1 Nov. 9, 1804. 8. L. Mitchell, — March, 1 Feb. 3, 1807. John Smith. — March, 1 Feb. 2, 1813. Rufus King. — March, 1 Feb. 7, 1815. Na hun Smito. — March, 1 Feb. 7, 1815. Na hun Smito. — March, 1 Jan. 8, 1820. Rufus King. — March, 1 Jan. 8, 1820. Rufus King. — March, 1 Feb. 6, 1821. M. Van Buren. — March, 1 Feb. 6, 1827. M. Van Buren. Resigned, Janu'y, 1 Jan. 16, 1829. Chas. E. Dudley, — March, 1 Feb. 1, 1831. Wm L. Marcy, Resigned, Janu'y, 1 Jan. 4, 1833. N. P. Tallmadge. — March, 1 Feb. 7, 1837. Silas Wright, jr. — March, 1 Jan. 14, 1840. N. P. Tallmaege. — March, 1 Jan. 14, 1840. N. P. Tallmaege. — Nov. 20, 1 Dec. 9, 1844. M. A. Foster, By Gov. Jan. 27, 1 Dec. 9, 1844. M. A. Foster, By Gov.

Do. . . D. S Dickinson, Jan 18, 1845. John A Dix, Jan 18, 1845. D S Dickinson, Feb. 6, 1849. Wm. H. Seward, Jan 27, 1845 March, 1849 March, 1851 \*William North, appointed by Governor Jay, seat in the Senate May 21, 1798. John Armanda ppointed by Governor George Clinton, took he seat December 7, 1803, and was continued by election of the Legislatore.

† John Armstrong was appointed Ambassador to France in 1804, and Governor Lewis communicated the

Dec. 9, 1844 .. H. A. Foster, Bouck.

france in 1904, and dovernor Lewis communicated that fact to the Legislature in November, 1894, no resignation being mentioned.

1 Mesers. Forter and Dickinson, appointed Senators cember 9, 1544.

Jan. 27, 1945

We now proceed to give some account of the elections and appointments of all the above named Senators, and such personal notices and sketches of political history connected therewith, as we deem most interesting at the present time, or for future reference, to those who would be familiar with the movements of parties in Senatorial elec-

We have mentioned that General Schuyler and Rufus King were chosen the first Senators from this State, by concurrent resolution, by the Legislature, in July, 1789. On the 15th July, a resolu tion, first offered in blank, that Philip Schuyler be appointed Senator, was adopted in the Assembly On motion to insert the name of Rufus King in stead of Philip Schuyler, the noes were 37-ayes,

19. The name of Ph lip Schuyler was then sent to the Senate for concurrence. A second resolu tion was offered in blank-Lewis Morris, of West chester, was rejected without a count. Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Soffolk county, anti-federalist, was rejected-39 to 20. Rufus King was also re jected-34 to 21.

James Duage, Mayor of New York from 1783 to 1789, was then proposed and carried-35 to 19 By a managuvre, James Duane being nominated and chosen on the part of the Assembly, his name was first presented to the Senate, although General Schuyler's name had been sent in. each name being sent to the Senate with a message, by a separate committee of two members of The Senate, therefore, first voted on the resolution proposing James Duane as Senatorand he was rejected on a division--ayes 9, noes

10. Ezra L'Hommedieu (anti-federalist) was then named and carried-ayes 11, noes 7. Oa a metion to substitute the name of Rufus King, the aves were 6, noes 12. The resolution was therefore sent back to the Assembly, with the name of Ezra L'Hommedieu. The other resolution from the Assembly, appointing Gen. Schuyler, was concurred in-ayes 18, noes 6

On the 16th July, the resolution returned to the Assembly, substituting L'Hommedieu's name for that of Duane, was non-concurred in-31 to 21 Rufus King was then proposed when the name of Lewis Morris was moved as a substitute, and rejected-43 to 12. Rufus King was then unanimous ly accepted, and the resolution, with his name being sent to the Senate, was concurred in there by a vote of 11 to 8.

Thus, after this long process of shulling between the two parties and the separate branches of the Legislature Gen. Schuyler and Mr. King were declared chosen Senators to represent the State in Congress: That body being in session in the city of New York, Mr. King took his seat in the Senat on the 25th, and Gen Schuyler on the 27th July 1789. On a classification of the Senators, Mr King drew the long term, expiring on the 3d March, 1795, and Gen. Schuyler the short term

expiring 3d March, 1791. The public lives of these two distinguished Se nators embrace the history of the country through a long and momentous period. Gen. Schuyler was born at Albany, in 1733, belonging to a family ori ginally from Holland, and standing conspicu ous in our colonial annals. At an early age he began to display his active mind and military spirit. He was captain in the British colonial forces in 1755, and served in severat of the northern expeditions. From 1768 to 1775 he co-operated with George Clinton, General Woodhull, and other patriots to the House of As sembly, in the struggle for the rights of the colonies egainst the British government. As a military mon, he then bore the title of Colonel Schuyler in 1775 he was one of the delegates chosen by the Provincial Congress, to represent New York in the Continental Congress. We find General Washing ton and Schuyler associated in the committee a; pointed to prepare rule and regulations for the government of the army. On the 19th of June, 1775, Schuyler was appointed by Congress the third Major General in the continental army. His great and important services at Saratogs, and other battle fields of the revolution, as well as his personal encrinces and devotion to the cause of the country, on all oc asions during the contest, in council as well as in the field, are too well known to require a notice from us. Chancellor Kent says of him: "Take him for all in all, he was one o the wiscet and most efficient men, both in mititure and civil life, that the State or the nation has pro-

We may add here, that General Schuyler had been elected to the Continental Congress in 1777, and was re-elected in each of the three following years. In November, 1779, Congress appointed nim to confer with General Washington on the state of the Southern department. In 1781 he was elected to the Senate of his native State, and was number of that body when chosen U S. Senstor. In 1792, being again in the State Senate, h

was active in the promotion of inland navigation, by the early establishment of c mpanies for that purpose, in which he took a premi ent part and inerest. He also formed a plan for the improvement of the revenues of the State; in 1797 his plan was adopted, and to that we owe the institution of the office of Comptroller.

It may appear singular that General Schuyler. with all the knowledge the members of the Legislature had of his great public services and high character, should fail of a re-election to the Senate when the short term he had drawn was about to expire. But the General had many decided politi cal enemies, as he was an ardent and violent partizan of the federal school, and was presumed to act under the influence of Gen. (then Colonel) Hamilton, who was his son-in-law. The manners of Gen. Schuyler, which had been formed in the camp, and not in courts of law, or among the people, were considered austere and aristocratic, and rendered him personally unpopular.

To contend with Gen. Schuyler for the honor of representing the State in the United States Senate, and to oppose his re-election to that body by the Legislature of 1791, came forward the cele brated Colonel Aaron Burr, then about thirty-five years of age, also at the time Attorney General of the State. Burr was a man of pleasing and scinating address, and, at that period of his life,

was considered a most persuasive and eloquen orator, and an able advocate at the bar. In polities, he belonged to the medium party, and had not been ce "nspicuous on either side at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States. His pr. 'ncipal political connections, however, were with the enti-federalists.

When the electic'n of Senator came on in the New York Legislature, on the 18th of January, 1791, a resolution was offered in blank, in the As sembly; and on motion to insert the same of Philip Schuyler, it was rejected--noes 32, ayes 27. A motion to insert the name of Aaron Borr was carried-ayes 32, noes 27. On motion to obliterate the name of Aaron Burr, and insert that of Egbert Benson, the ayes were 24, noes 34. The resolution appointing Aaron Burr was then sent to the Senate. where it was concurred in, on the following day (19th January)-ayes 14, noes 4. Six Senetors were absent on the occasion, and it is inferred that some of the federalists, at the time, preferred the election of Burr to Schuyler. We have seen a pleasant letter from Gea. Schuvler to three friends in New York, (Messrs. King, Lawrence and Benson,) written after his defeat, and humorously explaining the causes thereof. He speaks of Burr as his "wily" opponent, and attributes the loss of his own election mainly to the course pursued by two conspicuous politions of the time-Messis. Adgate and John Williams-the latter a Senator from We dangton county. These men seem to have as.

ated Burr in his intrigues against Schuyler.

Colonel Burr took his seat in the Senate at the brat session of the Second Congress, in October, 1791, and was a zealous and constant attendant at his rost, as a Senator, until the expiration of his term, in March, 1797. He took decided ground as a democratic republican, and on most questions acted in opposition to his colleague, Mr. King; also endeavored to pave the way for the election of Mr. Jeffer-on to the Presidency, as the successor to Gen. Washington. But it is in vain to look for anything important to the interests of the country in the le gislative movements of Col. Burr, in the records of he Senate. He was active in intrigues for himsel and those devoted to his interest He commenced his career in the Senate by prying into the records of the Secretary of State, then kept by Mr. Jefferson. At last, that gentleman told him that Gen Washington had forbidden any further explorations of the records for his private use and benefit. The democratic party in the Senate, however, became much attached to Col. Burr, and insisted upor Gen. Washington's appointing him minister to France, in place of Gouverneur Morris, who being a friend of the late royal family, and opposed to the French revolution, the democrats wished recalled President Weshington positively refused to appoin Berr, but offered to recall Merris, and give the mission to Madison, or some other democrat. Fi nally. Morris was recalled, and James Monroe (afterwards President) appointed minister to the French republic.

At the Presidential election of 1796, Barr receiv ed thirty votes for Vice President, while the fede ral candidate, Thomas Pinckney, of South Caro. lina, received only fifty-nine. Mr. Adams was elected President by seventy-three votes, and Mr. Jefferson Vice President by sixty-eight. The large vote given to Burr showed that he was advancing rapidly with the democracy of the Union; and in 1800, it is well known, he received an equa number of electoral votes with Mr. Jeffesson. Had he then aimed for the Presidency, there is no doubt he could have been elected President, instead of Vice President.

When his term of service was about expiring a Senator, in 1791, there appears to have been no effort made to re-elect Col. Burr, for he did not receive a single vote in the Legislature which elected his successor. His subsequent career is familial to all readers of history. Returning to the practic of the law in New York, he devised various schemes to advance his fortunes, political as well as pecuniary. In 1798, he was elected one of the members of Assembly from this city, with De Witt Clinton, John Swartwout, and other democrate The principal exploit of Burr at the session of the Legislature of which he was a member, was ob taining the charter of the Manhattan Company, with concealed banking powers. The next year, 1799, Burr, M. L. Davis, and the rest of the demo cratic Assembly ticket or this city, were defeated, in consequence of the clamor raised against the Mankattan banking powers, which were found to be granted in the charter of that company. Burt was, however, placed on the Presidental ticket with Jefferson; and the success of that ticket was mainly caused by the tact, skill and exertions of the for mer. It being descrable that Burr should be elected to the Legislature, to see the democratic electo ral ticket safely through that body, which then chose the electors of Pres dent, he did not like to risk the chance of an election in this city; the late Peter Townsend, therefore, procured his nomi nation on the democratic ticket in Orange county, where he was triumphantly elected. Burr had therefore, the pleasure, then denied to the people of the State at large, of voting in the Legislature or twelve men as electors who, of course voted for himself and Jefferson for the Presi dency. Had he merely winked o one of them to throw in a blank vote, or to vote for George Cinton, John Smith, or any other person, he would have been chosen President instead of selferson—so near did become to what has been generally supposed to have been the goat of his ambition. But at the election of 1800, Col. But's course toward J. ff-rson and the democratic

But's course toward J. firson and the democratic party was certainly lotty and honorable.

After serving his four years as Vise President, Colonel Butr engaged in his celebrated western expedition, for which he was tried and acquated. In 1894, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor against Morgan Lewie; after which tollowed his unfortunate duel with General Hamilton Nothing could exceed the conties of Barrin that affair, before and after the fatal occurrence. A relative of his—Mr. Alfred P. Edwards—talled at his residence in the upper part of the cur, on hospings. residence in the upper part of the city, on business a few hours after the duel, and the Colonel me him, then a young man, as if nothing had map pened, conversing on business and other matters, as usual; nor did the young man referred to know any thing about the duel until his return to the bisiness part of the city, when it was with difficulty be could credit the report which had set the city in Of Cot. Burr's visit to Europe, little of interest in

Of Cot. Burr's visit to Europe, inthe of interest is known, notwithstanding the publication of his private journal, couted by his friend, the late Mathew L. Davis. Burr was a mysterious man, and never intended the public, or his most intumate friends or relatives, should know his secret designs. Returning from Europe, he lived many years in this city, and died at Staten Island, on the 14th September, 1888, at the advanced age of more than eighty

General Washington having appointed Rufus

Ring minister to England, he resigned his sent in the Senate on the 13id of May, 1796 Mr. King had been re-elected by the Legislature on the 27th

January, 1796. The resolution appointing him in the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 11 noes. In the Assembly, the vote was taken by open nomination, as follows.—For Rufus King, (lederalist,) 35; Thomas Tillotson, (republicas.) 30; John Lawrence, (federalist,) 1. This is one of the closest votes ever given for Senator in the Legislature, and shows that the federal party, at that time, was losing ground in the State. Doctor Tillotson, voted for by the republicans, or democrate, against Mr. King, was a conspicuous pelitician for some time. He was, by marriage, connected with the Livingston family. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1801, when the democrate came into power.

We can only very briefly allude to the political life of Mr. Rufus ning. His life, correspondence, and other writings, are now in the course of preparation for the press, by his son. Charles King, Esq., now Precident of Columbia College, and the work will be a valuable addition to the political history of America. Rufus King was born at Scarborough, Maine, then belonging to Massachusette, in 1765. After receiving a collegiate education, he entered the continental army as and to General Sullivan, when that officer marched with his force to attack the British on Rhode Island. On returning from that campaign, Mr. King went to Newburyport, and resumed the study of the law with Mr. Parsons, then the first lawyer is the State. Being admitted to the bar, in 1780, Mr. King som became distinguished in the profession. His ready elecunon and courteous manners made him popular with the people, and he was soon sent to the Legislature, where he became a leading member. In 1781 he was chosen a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation, where he was likewise prominent; and in 1787 he was appointed one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the national convention at Philadelphia. which framed the present constitution of the United State Sunse, of the constitution, and nowithstanding the prejudices at that time prevailing in this State again

by the United States against England.

The federal party, having a majority in the Legirlature in 1812, and a few democrats voting also for him. Mr. King was elected U. S. Seastor, and again re-elected in 1829—the latter time by nearly a unanimous vote of both heuses. In May, 1825, his last term of service in the Senate having expired—making twelve years or two terms, of six years each—Mr. King was appointed a second time Minister to England, by Mr. John Q. Adams but he retuaned the following year in infirm health, and retired to his residence at Jamston, Long Island, where he died, April 29, 1827, aged 72 years. We should have mentioned, that in 1821 he was elected a delegate from Island, where he died, April 29, 1827, aged 72 years. We should have mentioned, that in 1821 he was elected a delegate from Queen's county to the convention to revise the constitution of the State of New York. On that occasion his course was generally satisfactory to the democratic as well as the conservative portion of the convention. He supported those reforms which he deemed wise and saturary and anapted to the progress of society, while he opposed those which he believed were persicuous and uncalled for, and finally signed the constitution which was adopted by the convention

called for, and finally signed the constitution which was adopted by the convention.

Mr. King was a bold and able debater, a skilful and wise statesman and dislomatist, and a true American patriot. In his latter days, the democratic party of this State were favorably disposed towards bim; Mr. Van Buren particularly courted his support, and the federalists tad shown their confidence in him, not only in bestowing high offices upon him, but when they were in a minority, in nominating him for Governor of the State, also for President and Vice President of the United States, at various elections

tor President and Vice President of the United States, at various elections

The sons of Mr. King were five in number, of whom four have been distinguished in public life, vir :—John Alsop King, now a member of Congress from Long Island, and in former years State Senator, Assembly man, and Secretary of Lega ion to Great Britain; Charles King, now President of Columbia College, who was a member of Assembly from this city in 1912; James Gore King, now member of Congress from New Jersey; Edward King, a distinguished lawyer, and Seaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, dica in 1837. These four sons were all born in the city of New York. The fifth son, the late Dr. Frederick King, was born in London, and died a few years since. The term of Col. Burr exprising in March, 1797, the Legislature proceeded to elect a successor, on

the Legislature proceeded to elect a successor, oa the 24th of January, 1797 Gen. Schuyler, who had been superseded by Burr six years before, as we have stated, was now honored by an election for his successor, and by a vote nearly unantmous, as follows.—In the Senute, 25 Senutors being present, Philip Schuyler was nominated by general or sent, and in the Assembly the General received votes, equal to the whole number of members present, except one vote, which was given to his friend, James Keat. Tais election was very gratifriends, James Real.

fring to Gen Schuyler, particularly as he knew
that many democrate had voted for him; and on retiring from the State Senate, of which he was then
a member, he took leave of the legislative body is an address liberal, conclinatory, and affecting in its style, and it was ordered to be inserted in the journals. But the infirmities of age prevented the General from again taking his seat in the United States Senate, although he was auxious to do so. At the next session of the Legislature, therefore, he sent in his resignation, and retired to private life.

"The life of this great man," says Chancellor Kent, "was drawing to a close. From 1799 to his death, in the autumn of 1894, I waste habits of

"The life of this great man," says Chancellor Kent, "was drawing to a clove. From 1799 to his death, in the autumn of 1894, I was in habits of constent and daily intimacy with kim. His spirits were cheerful, his conversation most emineatly instructive, manners genile and courceous, and his whole deportment tempered with grace and dignity. His faculties seemed to retain their unimpatred rigor and uniting activity. He was shered by age, chastened by affliction, broken by disease; and yet nothing could surpass the interest existed by the mild radiance of the evening of his days."

Returning to the subject of Senatorial elections; we next notice that of the successor of Rufus King, who, as we have seen, resigned on the 231 May, 1736. On the 9 h of November, 1796, John Lawrance, of New York, was chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancy. The vote stood as follows—In the Senate, thiry-eight members being present, John Lawrance was nominated without opposition, and in the Assembly he received nin-ty-eight votes; and only one vote, (which was for Zepheniah Paul,) was given against him A brief notice of this gentleman will be found interesting. John Lawrance was born near Falmouth, in Cornwall, England, in 1750; and emigrating to America at the early age of seventern, he took up his residence in the city of New York. Having received an education in the most celeprated schools in England, he entered into the practice of the law in his adopted country, having studied with Lieutenant Governor Colden, of New York. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Lawrance, like many of his countrymen then resident in the colonies, took the jatrious side, against Great Britain, and in defence of colonal rights. He entered into the military service, and was appointed a colonel in the name of the most distinguished generals of the Continental army. At the close of the war of the revolution, Mr. Lawrance General at the trial of Major Andre, by a court of foquiry composed of the law in the city of New York, and in 1785 he wa native detail majority in the Legisland they were chosen. In March, 1789, Mr. Lawrance had the board of being elected the first representative from the district including this city, to the House of Representatives in Congress, after the eduption of the constitution. This city was, by the first law districting the State, united with thatteen towns of Westchrister county, as a congression to district. The following returns of the cleation (as wifest published since 1759) or satylet wears since,) show the great popularity of Mr.

2,418

Majori y for Lawrance over Broome, 2,046; over Broome and Pell, 2,013. The population of the city was then about 30 000, (by the census of 1700 it was 33 131.) John Broome, above named, was raid to have been connected with the tories